

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Charles Booth.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Will o' the Wisp." Charles Booth.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Roughing It." Mrs. John Wood, and John Brougham.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Alice." Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Leo and Lotos."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"Humpty Dumpty." George E. Fox.

UNITED SQUARE THEATRE.—"One Hundred Years." Mr. John Phillips.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"David Garrick." E. A. Anderson.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Varieties.

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Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be made in 7 days. Price \$2 per line.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

M. Merrill has been expelled from Switzerland. The Spanish Republic has been recognized by France.

The Senate, yesterday, passed the Naval Appropriation bill. The House passed a substitute for the Agricultural College bill.

Senator Caldwell's election is held to be illegal. The New Jersey Assembly passed the anti-Monopoly Railroad bill, but the Senate refused. Judge Sherman defended himself against the charges made in connection with the New-York Stock Exchange.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be making efforts to control the Boston, Hartford, and Erie, in opposition to the Erie. Judge Day returned on the "Geographical Work of the Year." Testimony was taken in the Russell case. The General Term denies the Jury law constitutional. The fees of one of Barnard's receivers are the subject of litigation. Gold, 114, 114. Thermometer, 39°, 45°, 35°.

Undimmed by the President's veto of the Best and Kentucky Salt Works bills, the House has passed another measure which belongs to the same class. The bill to indemnify the College of William and Mary is sure to meet the Executive disapproval, if it gets through the Senate; but the House pushed it through, yesterday, with a determination worthy a more promising cause.

Everything pertaining to the means and appliances by which it is proposed to secure for us a system of rapid transit is of great interest to the people of New-York. The meeting called at Cooper Union, to-night, is intelligently engineered and will be numerously attended. Just now, with the streets made unusually uncomfortable and impassable by the rapid thaw, our citizens are desperate and angry; they will eagerly wait for any suggestion for relief. Let us have all possible light on this most important subject.

Judge Sherman's position does not improve upon examination. He contrived to make the New-York Stock Exchange officers think that he was making superhuman efforts to secure the repeal of the tax on borrowed capital; that he had great influence with his brother, Senator Sherman, as well as with Representative Garfield. He was anxious to have his services recognized and handsomely paid. All this was almost exactly what was said in his correspondence with the Stock Exchange people. Now he says that he never approached Senator Sherman on that or any other similar matter, and that all the lobbying done for the Stock Exchange was by other parties. Whom has Judge Sherman deceived? He has told a falsehood to the House Committee or to the officers of the Stock Exchange. He may choose for himself the horn of this dilemma on which he proposes to rest. It is a pretty bad piece of business; and the worst of it is that it is a proof of the general demoralization. That corruption was rife in Congress was freely admitted; but it was excessively discouraging to find that it has also reached the judiciary.

The preamble and resolutions relating to Erie Railway affairs introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Babcock yesterday, will, to say the least, cause a ripple on the surface of stock operations. In brief, it is proposed to cause an injunction to be procured against the payment of the dividend lately declared by the Erie Railway Company, the ground of action being an over-issue of stock which has not been fully paid for by the takers. The work is intrusted to Attorney-General Barlow, who has already been concerned in Erie litigation, in a manner which has not won general confidence in his doings. This fact, and the somewhat rigorous tone of the resolution and its preamble, will lead the public to look upon the proposition with considerable caution. The purpose may be perfectly honest; but a "striker" could devise no better plan for persuading a railroad company anxious for freedom from legislative annoyances to "come down," than to begin such proceedings, and intrust them to the law officer whose pecuniary transactions with the Company have already been so discreditable.

Kansas politicians are taking a benefit in Washington. Poor Mr. Pomeroy's trial commenced yesterday, and the Senate Committee reported in the Caldwell case. There is nothing in the Pomeroy examination, as yet, to change public opinion in the least; unless, indeed, the resolute appearance of the first witness confirms the general impression of Mr. Pomeroy's guilt. As for Mr. Caldwell, the Senate Committee have shown all the tenderness due an erring brother. They say they find him guilty, but ask the Senate to be easy with him. In their opinion, he was new to the business and was badly used by men who made him think that he could buy votes with entire recklessness and safety. That is about the substance of the recommendation to mercy which is made in Mr. Caldwell's case. But Mr. Pomeroy's troublesome position does not fortify that

taken by the Committee; he was not new to the business; yet, he was found out as well as Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Pomeroy's course was to wait until he had his man secure (as he thought) and pay him afterwards. Caldwell bought his by the dozen. Let us see how much mercy the Senate will have for them.

It is now promised that there shall be no further postponement of the grand coup of the Crédit Mobilier Committee. It is expected that their report will be made in the House to-day. Our Washington dispatches sufficiently indicate what that report will be; it will present two members for expulsion, and leave the House to fight out the rest of the affair as best it may. It has evidently been a matter of profound solicitude among the members of the Committee how to state "without prejudice" the facts relating to the Congressmen who are to be saved, if possible, and yet appear to be exactly fair. There are several members eager for the fray; and Gen. Butler, especially, is reported to be sharpening his blade, promising to make things very lively for his numerous foes.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

In case the incoming Congress does not hold an extra session next month, we learn that it is the intention of the President to make an extended journey through the Southern States, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet. This forms an additional reason for desiring that the extra session may not be held. We think that nothing but good can result from such a journey. It is not possible but that the President should gain in his progress through the South a most valuable store of facts and impressions which will be in the future of great benefit to the Government and to the people. He will of course carry with him the conscientious desire to investigate as far as practicable the causes of the trouble which still disturb the South, and the intention to apply the remedies which may seem to him lawful and expedient. He will have good opportunities of observation. He has always been credited with a capacity for judging the value of men. He can do a great deal in this visit towards thoroughly informing himself of the needs of the South and towards persuading its citizens of the power and the will of the nation to aid them out of their difficulties in every proper way.

We earnestly hope that the people of the South will meet this cordial and friendly advance in the spirit in which it is meant. Nothing can be gained by any exhibition of coldness or hostility to the Administration. Of course, if there were any question of principle, or even proper sentiment, involved, we should be the last to counsel any deviation from the line of strict protest and abstention. But there is nothing of the kind. Gen. Grant is President not of a party, but of the whole country, for at least four years to come. His best interests are identical with those of the whole body of citizens. His fame and reputation now and always depend upon the measure of success which he is to attain in the complete pacification of the country and the restoration of the former unity of interest and feeling among the States. He has done many things, in reference to the internal political affairs of Southern States, which we have disapproved and frankly criticised. But the only way to prevent a recurrence of these causes of complaint is to bring about a more intelligent mutual understanding between the parties. Much ought to be accomplished in this direction during this journey. But nothing will be accomplished if the better class of Southerners avoid the President with cold hostility and leave his reception to the care of the venal and interested. His position deserves their respect. The common good requires something more—a sincere and cordial courtesy, and a frank and honest interchange of views in regard to public matters. We think that Gen. Grant has made some grave mistakes in his treatment of the South, but none so grave as the South will make by regarding him as an enemy. He was a brave and loyal adversary. After the war he made a tour of observation in the South, the results of which he embodied in a report so cordially friendly as to subject him to severe animadversion from Republican sources. We believe that the instances since then where his public acts have given the Southern people reason to complain have been the result not of any unfriendly feeling, but of a misapprehension of law or fact. A better acquaintance will result in a more reasonable and liberal attitude of the Government and the governed. We confidently trust that this great opportunity will be properly improved by the President and by the people of the South.

NEW-JERSEY'S STRUGGLE.

Jerseymen will do well to look to their Legislature. The struggle now in progress is one of lively and national interest, and, last night, it assumed an aspect, in the one chamber, of prompt deference to the public will, and, in the other, of sullen defiance. As all roads lead to Rome, so all railroad traffic from any point west of the Hudson and south of the Mohawk rivers must cross the soil of New-Jersey to reach this city. The water-front of Jersey City is the terminus of nine-tenths of the railroad network of the continent, west of New-England. In this our neighbor State has a vast advantage which is rightfully its own, but she must accept with it the responsibilities and duties of wealth and power.

Under the old monopoly, the whole railroad system of New-Jersey, lying south of a straight line drawn from the Hudson to the Delaware at Trenton, fell into the hands of the Camden and Amboy, or was constructed by that corporation. It can be said for the monopoly that it built and equipped many roads in South Jersey which were purely local, in their benefits, and that its contract was as binding on the State as on the corporations. The latter never allowed a lapse to occur in the fulfillment of their bargain, and never afforded a pretext to the State which would allow it to terminate the venerable bargain until it expired by limitation, two years ago.

Then came in the greatest of all monopolies, one relying not on the pledged faith of a State, but on its power of purchase. The Pennsylvania Central bought all the franchises of the united companies, and seems to claim that it holds also the expired privilege of a monopoly of the through travel. Any project to cross New-Jersey by another line is as stubbornly contested by the Pennsylvania as if it had inherited the monopoly itself. But both the people and the Legislature look with colder eyes upon a foreign corporation than upon Camden and Amboy, which was all the more a pet child because it and the State were so denounced on the opposite shores of the Hudson and the Delaware. The votes in the Legislature last week show that the Pennsylvania has nothing like the grip upon the con-

science of the State which Camden and Amboy possessed and paid for.

We are perhaps diffuse in approaching the urgent necessity for a general railroad law in New-Jersey, but it may be well to delay a little and sketch the existing system. Draw a straight line from Jersey City to the Delaware at Trenton, and the Pennsylvania Central controls all south of it. To the north is another combination which would be as powerful were it not divided by internal strife. The New-Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are one company, controlling all the central and direct western travel, and the traffic of the upper coal regions. They are a practical monopoly, and, once working smoothly, will own Central Jersey as the Pennsylvania owns the southern half of the State. The Midland, Erie, Northern and West Line Roads are not monopolies nor competitors to any great extent. But to the South and directly to the West, two gigantic corporations occupy every avenue from the other shore of the Hudson.

To break the monopoly, or to share its spoils, has been the purpose of every year for many past. Slowly and step by step small charters, apparently only for local convenience, were secured and some of the roads constructed, until only one gap, the Stanhope, remained to complete an admirable competing line across the State. That charter was smuggled a year ago, and the work was at once pushed so vigorously that there could be no doubt of the good faith of the new concern. Then came the inevitable injunction, and Vice-Chancellor Dodd decided that the charter was procured by indirection. The substance of his opinion was that it should have expressed its full purport, but he did not imply that anything remained of the monopoly right. Taken in the concrete, he only said that charters must express their object, and that the power of relief lies in the Legislature. His decision turns the minds of men toward the general railroad law which New-Jersey needs and the welfare of the entire nation demands.

In compliance with that decision the Air Line people have called for a full charter, and the Pennsylvania is desperately battling against it. The Air Line has the Assembly, and the Pennsylvania can safely "look to the Senate," in which a bill precisely like that of the Assembly, except that it has different corporations, has been introduced and illegally passed, at the instance and under the control of the Pennsylvania. A question of dignity is thus raised between the two houses which may result in a dead lock. After the House had, last night, passed the Air Line bill, amid great enthusiasm and by a heavy majority, the Senators, waiting till the galleries were cleared, took up the monopoly bill, and passed it, by the following vote, which we ask every New-Jersey voter to study and remember:

For the Monopoly bill.

Beesley,	Jarrard,	Lydecker,	Newkirk,
Edsall,	Edwards,	Sewell,	
Hopkins,	McPherson,	Sheppard,	
Trick,	Moore,		

Against the Monopoly bill.

Banghart,	Havens,	Stone,
Cornish,	Hendrickson,	Williams,
Cutler,	Hewitt,	Wood,

—And now, gentlemen, Jerseymen, New-York has interest enough in her main thoroughfare to the inland to claim an advisory power in your acts; and to urge that, after last night's exhibition, you look specially to your Legislature. The Air Line bill, as now placed, is a fair, open, and reasonable charter. It can only be beaten by such means as are not visible upon the surface. But it is not the full measure of necessity. It may, perhaps, only result in another consolidation. The true policy is to enact a general law enabling any company to construct a railroad, competing or otherwise, from point to point, with no other condition than the filing of a map with the Secretary of State, and the deposit of some substantial security that the map is in good faith, that the right of way will be fairly secured, the rights of the people protected, and the road built.

This is the present opportunity of New-Jersey, and if improved it will gridiron the State from river to river and open every hamlet to traffic, wealth, and population. The Legislature will assume a grave responsibility should it neglect this splendid chance, in order to meet the demands of an alien corporation.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic State Convention which meets at Hartford, to-morrow, for the nomination of State officers for the April election, will conclude the preliminaries, and both parties will be fairly set in the field. Two or three causes combine to give the Democrats unusual hope of carrying the State, and this hope has made the discussion of candidates quite interesting. There is a general impression that the Crédit Mobilier investigations will affect unfavorably the Republican ticket.

The new candidate for Governor, Mr. Henry P. Haven of New-London, is not so well known or so popular as Gov. Jewell, the present incumbent, nor will he make so liberal expenditures of money in the canvass, and there is a very deep-seated disaffection among the Republicans in New-Haven County at the manner in which the nomination was brought about. In view of these circumstances the Democrats propose to make strong nominations, act promptly, and make a bold push for the State. A number of candidates for Governor have been brought forward in the newspapers, but declinations have thinned out the list until the present outlook is that Mr. Charles R. Ingersoll of New-Haven will be nominated with little or no opposition.

The Republican ticket is composed of men of unexceptionable character, who, if elected, will no doubt discharge the duties of their positions faithfully and honestly. It will be for the Democrats, if they hope to succeed, to nominate a ticket that shall be equally unexceptionable in point of character and ability. The Republican platform is a jumble of weak resolutions, with no force and very little meaning. It will be for the Democrats, if they are wise, to take advantage of this weakness in their opponents, and go to the people with a platform that has meaning and sense; that will suggest practical things instead of airing loose rhetoric. Into the mere matter of electing State officers and Legislature, questions of national politics hardly enter. The honest voter who desires the welfare of the State and its good government may well lay aside partisan politics in such a case and vote for the men who will in his opinion best administer the affairs of the Commonwealth. How far this will be done on either side is an open question. Undoubtedly many Republicans will refuse to vote at all, or will vote for the Democratic candidates in disgust at the recent revelations concerning the party in power. On the other hand, there are perhaps as many Democrats who, from having lost all interest in politics, will absent themselves from the polls.

The main issue in Connecticut, as it now

appears, will be of a local character, the Republicans having divided upon the question whether the New-Haven or the Hartford politicians shall rule the party and name the candidates; and the Democrats being about to take advantage of the feud by nominating a candidate for Governor who will draw votes from the dissatisfied faction. Four members of Congress are to be elected, but the interest of the canvass will be centered in the gubernatorial contest, and it is not likely there will be any change in the delegation, except in the 11th District, where Mr. Kellogg will possibly be defeated if the Democrats agree upon a candidate.

There are Liberal Republicans enough in the State to hold a balance of power. They have taken no concerted action, though in many of the towns the Democrats have divided their delegations with them, and there will doubtless be a considerable sprinkling of them in the State Convention. Nothing has occurred since November to strengthen their belief in the Administration party, or to induce them to return to their old allegiance, and there is a much stronger likelihood of their voting against than for the regular Republican ticket. Very little interest in the result is manifested outside of the State, and except for the local and personal quarrels, there would be very little stir about it except among the professional politicians in the State. It will be a very safe thing to do to wait till the tickets are all nominated, and then make discriminating selections from both or all. One of the things to be desired is a cessation of the intensity and bitterness of our partisan contests. A good way to bring it about is to "scratch" tickets judiciously.

PARTISAN CHARTER PROVISIONS.

The new Charter for this city has been reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities in much the same form as heretofore agreed upon by the Custom-house Republicans and the Sub-Committee of the Seventy. It will be remembered that this Sub-Committee was self-appointed, and only Custom-house Republicans composed it; hence it was not difficult to make it appear at the first that the Reformers and the Custom-house were agreed upon the measure. But it was soon discovered that they did not indorse the partisan schemes which were only half concealed in the roundabout phrases by which the new Charter was made to read differently from the Ring Charter on which it was modeled, while providing, substantially, for the same sort of rule. The subsequent opposition of the Committee of Seventy and the repudiation of its Sub-Committee have had no effect. The Charter goes to the Legislature unchanged, except in certain clauses necessary to the transfer of all municipal power to the Custom-house. It is Mr. Tweed's Charter still, save that the real "Boss," with greater sagacity than ever moved his pliant puppets in the foreground. The old Charter has served well enough since Tweed's disposal, in honest hands; we see no good reason why the new Charter may not provide a practical and economical machinery of government, if honestly administered; but in the hands of a Ring suspected of being as unscrupulous as the old one, it may become an instrument of greater oppression, the excuse for greater outrages, and the means for committing more monstrous robberies. We have before warned the people of this city of the formation and growth of this Ring; the passage of this Charter establishes it absolutely; there is little protection left us against it, for the men put in power by the real reformers will be dismissed or rendered helpless; and there is no security remaining but eternal vigilance and the closest scrutiny of the character and accounts of every office-holder to be appointed under it.

—The legislating out of existence of the Board of Assistant Aldermen is a fair measure for a bad purpose. If it were not done solely to deprive the Mayor of his power it might be commendable; for the class of men elected to this office are generally ignorant and almost invariably corrupt. Ward politicians of the least experience and the meanest reputations, they represent constituencies of the worst class; for it generally happens that in these minor elections of small districts the most popular bar-room characters carry the day and secure elections. The Board of Assistant Aldermen of this city has not been for many years the slightest protection to the city's interest; it has been always a severe tax on the public funds and a standing scandal on the city's fair fame. We confess we are not sorry to see it abolished on any terms.

—We have never had such a provision as the election of the Aldermen in sets of five as now proposed, thus giving us annually a fresh representation of one-third of the whole body; and it cannot be foreseen how it will work. But in view of the frequent changes in municipal politics and purposes it is a measure which ought to result beneficially. Every change in political opinion, as well as every alteration in municipal plans, will thus find expression each year, and thus the whole Board will be annually instructed as to public opinion by the election of one-third of its members. Apparently this is a concession of the Custom-house to the Reformers, but it looks a fairer promise than we fear it will really prove. Since the first election under this system is not to take place for nearly two years, there is time left to consolidate the new Ring in power before the people can have another hearing; and as the present Board is largely in the Custom-house interest, the relief which comes two years hence will avail little. The restrictions of the powers of Aldermen to act as magistrates, impose taxes, pledge the public credit, hold secret sessions, etc., are well enough, and we are glad to have them; but they are alluring, not substantial, bait thrown to the Reformers in the hope of satisfying them.

—One of the worst features of the Charter is the failure to give us Spring elections. The municipal elections are to take place in November, when the State officers are voted for, and thus municipal interests are to be seriously affected by State politics. It is bad enough that the municipality is governed in the Legislature by the rural districts, whose representatives neither comprehend nor care a jot for the peculiar interests of the metropolis. But when in addition the officers of the city are selected with a view to the exigencies of a political party of the whole State, inefficiency and intrigue, if not indeed corruption, are inseparable results.

—Of course, as we have pointed out before, the great fault of the Charter is its robbery of the Mayor's legitimate power. This is a shameful breach of faith with the Reformers. Last Fall the Custom-house leaders postponed and delayed their nomination of a Mayor, and

indeed all their municipal ticket, until Apollo Hall, Tammany Hall, the Liberal Republicans, and the various Reform Associations had selected their candidates. As already the nominee of the Committee of Seventy, the Municipal Reformers, the German Reform organizations, and the Council of Political Reform, they finally accepted Mr. Havemeyer and ran him avowedly as a non-partisan candidate. Now, finding that the man whom they accepted for his availability was honest in his professions, they devise this Charter to get rid of him. He is given the power to nominate non-partisan heads of departments, subject to the confirmation of a Board of Aldermen as partisan as the Custom-house coterie itself.

The practical result of any nomination which the Mayor can make—say, by way of illustration, for Controller—will be a rejection. He will then promptly nominate another non-partisan citizen, only to be rejected by the Board, for the Aldermanic Ring will confirm no man it cannot control; one such in the Mayor's list has been enough to disgust the Ring. When the Mayor's list of nominees, or the twenty days allowed by the Charter in which to nominate and confirm, have expired, the Mayor will be reduced to the level of an Alderman, having a single vote and no power to nominate. He will then be required to meet with the Board, and, powerless to prevent, will be compelled to witness the selection of some one drawn from that class of bitter partisans whom he was elected to oppose and keep out of place. The heads of departments thus elected over the Mayor's vote by a bare majority, can be removed only by a two-thirds vote upon written charges preferred by the Mayor. As these heads of departments, thus independent of the Mayor, are uncontrollable in the appointment and removal of their thousands of subordinates, it will be seen how powerless the Mayor will be to oppose the schemes of the politicians or to protect the interests of the people.

LAST DAYS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Counting Saturdays, Congress has twelve working days left. There are, we believe, just that number of appropriation bills yet pending. This statement fully sets forth the present condition of legislation before both Houses of Congress; some of it is as imperative as any appropriation bill can be; and other measures run down the scale with varying degrees of importance. A short session is always hurried; this one has been fevered with the Crédit Mobilier inquiry; and in the excitement which has constantly prevailed in the House, there seems to have been almost a paralysis of other activity. The Committee on Appropriations have done their work well. Several of their bills were ready before the session opened in December; but both House and Senate dalled with these specially imperative measures, and here we are, in the last fortnight of this Congress, with only one or two of the less important appropriations provided for; all of the great bills to furnish ways and means for carrying on the Government are yet in suspense. Congress will need night sessions and longer days to get through with this indispensable work.

Of the more prominent measures which have occupied the time of Congress, only one or two have become laws. The abolition of the Franking privilege is about the only act of Congress which will stand out prominently in the history of its doings, so far as anything has been done. There have been no changes in the Tariff; and the proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue law, asked by the tobacco men, were partly granted by the House, but have advanced no farther. There has been some reduction in the force of Internal Revenue employés; but nothing has been done to strengthen the reformation of the Civil Service. Loyal Southern claimants have been as numerous as ever in Washington; but their claims have not been pertinaciously pressed; the President's disapproval of two of these demands has dampened the ardor of this class of petitioners. Legislation affecting Amnesty and Ku-Klux has been postponed for the present; and enforcement bills have received a wholesome check from the Louisiana troubles. Nothing has been accomplished toward a reorganization of the Customs Service; and only a few desirable changes have been made in the Indian Service. The distribution of the Geneva Award is yet unfinished, the House and Senate having each passed a different bill providing for that work. Another provision of the Treaty of Washington—the fisheries clause—yet remains without the necessary legislation to carry it into effect. We have escaped a threatened avalanche of steamship subsidies and railroad jobs. Many of these are waiting for the rush and confusion of the last hours of Congress which may give them a chance to slip through unobserved. The Postal Telegraph scheme, the French Spoils bill, and several measures which have excited much needless and wasteful debate, are hung up for this session.

This session will be memorable for three investigations which have attracted great attention throughout the country; these are the Crédit Mobilier, the Louisiana contested elections, and the Caldwell case. Of these the first has excited Congress and the nation; the second has not yet terminated, and the third has resulted in a verdict of "Guilty," but "recommended to mercy." A fourth investigation—that of Senator Pomeroy—has but just begun. Party lines have been more strictly drawn in the Senate than in the House. In the former body the reorganization of the Standing Committees for the purpose of shelving the Liberals who had prominent places was an early and significant indication of the temper of the majority. At the first of the session there was a goodly exhibition of industrious intention; but it soon became discouraged. On the 18th of November THE TRIBUNE made a survey of the field, summed up the work before Congress, and showed exactly what might be expected of it. The result has been a singularly complete justification of our predictions. If the estimate of the achievements of the session was any too sanguine, the shortcoming may be justly charged to the account of the Crédit Mobilier excitement, which has often been too great to permit any healthy work in Congress. With a dozen appropriations (to say nothing of the report of the Crédit Mobilier Investigating Committee), we do not believe that the session would have been more than a goodly exhibition of industrious intention; but it soon became discouraged. On the 18th of November THE TRIBUNE made a survey of the field, summed up the work before Congress, and showed exactly what might be expected of it. The result has been a singularly complete justification of our predictions. 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